

*Lymphatic Vessels of the Tongue.*—M. SAPPÉY has addressed a communication to the Academy of Sciences, on the lymphatic vessels of the tongue. According to this observer, vessels of this description exist in great number beneath the epidermis of the tongue. If that organ be carefully injected, they are found to be thickly dispersed over the greater part of its mucous membrane, so much so, that the tongue might be looked upon as an organ contained in a sheath of lymphatics. Next to the glands, on which absorbents are distributed in the greatest abundance, there is perhaps no free surface on which lymph-channels are distributed in so great numbers.

From the researches which he has made, M. Sappéy arrives at the following conclusions: 1. That there exists on the surface of the tongue a network of two kinds; one of lymphatics, another of veins; but the former is always the more superficial, and may be injected independently of the latter. 2. The network observable on the mucous membrane lining the nasal fossæ is exclusively made up by venous ramifications.

M. Borraney, in his "Anatomical Atlas," has well figured the network of vessels described on the tongue.

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*Influence of the Pneumo-gastric Nerves on Digestion.*—MM. Bouchardat and Saudras give the following results of some experiments performed by them in the *Comptes Rendus*—to determine the influence possessed by the pneumo-gastric nerve over digestion, show clearly that division of both these nerves in the neck at once arrests the process of digestion so far as the stomach is concerned, but has no influence over that part of the process which takes place in the intestines. After feeding dogs with a mixed diet, and then dividing both pneumo-gastric nerves, they found, after twenty-four hours, that those substances, the digestion of which is effected principally in the stomach, such as albumen and fibrine, were quite unchanged, whereas those substances which are digested in the intestines, such as the amylaceous and fatty principles, had been dissolved and absorbed, just as though the pneumo-gastric nerves had been undivided. In several of their experiments, they found that although no chyme is prepared in the stomach after division of the nerves, yet that the starchy principles which pass into the intestine are there converted into glucose, and that the fatty matters are absorbed by the lacteals, just as in the ordinary state of health; so that the digestion and disposal of these principles appear to be quite uninfluenced by the operation. They found, also, that it is not by compression of the trachea by the distended œsophagus, that rabbits die when fed after division of pneumo-gastric nerves as high up as on a level with the larynx.

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*Indian Hemp in Facial Neuralgia.*—DR. RHUBAUM, of Potsdam, has made several trials of the *cannabis indica*, in cases of facial neuralgia,

with the most satisfactory results. In more than thirty cases great benefit was experienced, and many were entirely cured. Very delicate persons were seized with a little giddiness, lassitude in the limbs, &c.; others were affected in an opposite manner, and evinced great excitement, mirth, and vivacity; but these respective symptoms disappeared after an hour or two, and left no unpleasant sensation behind them. The dose was from sixteen to twenty drops of the tincture, containing about one grain of the resinous extract.—*Medicinische Zeitung.*

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" *The Employment of Collodion and Asbestos in Plugging Teeth.*—Mr. Robinson in a communication to the London Lancet, says: I have frequently applied collodion in severe cases of tooth-ache, arising from exposure of the nerve, with perfect success, when no persuasion could induce the patient to submit to extraction, either with or without the use of chloroform or ether. The method I adopt is, to let the patient first wash the mouth with warm water, in which a few grains of bicarbonate of soda have been dissolved. I then remove from the cavity any foreign substance likely to cause irritation. After drying the cavity, I drop from a point the collodion, to which have been added a few grains of morphia, after which I fill the cavity with asbestos, and saturate with collodion. Lastly, over this I place a pledget of bibulous paper. In a few seconds the whole becomes solidified, and forms an excellent non-conductor of heat and cold to the exposed nerve. By occasionally renewing this I have been enabled to effect a more durable stopping with gold leaf.

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*Horny Growth from the Head in the Human Subject.*—The following curious example of the development of a horn from the head in the human subject, has recently fallen under the notice of Dr. Blasbury, and detailed in *Casper's Wocheus Chrif.* The individual in whom this occurred was an old man, eighty-four years of age. The horn sprang from the right temple close to the outer angle of the orbit; it was about three inches in length, stood straight out from the head, and gradually tapered to a point from the base to the extremity. The diameter at the base was an inch and a half; the point was slightly crooked. It was said to have originated in a kind of warty growth, and to have occupied about a year and a half in attaining its full size. It afforded him no pain or uneasiness. An ignorant quack having persuaded the man that he could remove it without pain, proceeded to apply some corrosive material to the base of the horn, by which its removal was indeed shortly effected, but in its place there was left a painful and extensive ulcerated surface, of a malignant aspect, which continued to spread, and in four months caused the old man's death.